DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

J. B. NEATHERY & Co.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

DAILY PAPER,	1 month,	$ 5 00
" "	3 months,	15 00
" "	6 months,	25 00
WEEKLY PAPER,	3 months,	6 00
" "	6 months,	10 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

From the Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle, Oct. 23d.

THE BATTLE OF STRASBURG.

On the night of the 18th two corps of General Sheridan's army, the 8th and 19th, commanded by Generals Crook and Emory, were encamped between Cedar Creek and Middletown, about five miles beyond Strasburg. The 6th corps under Gen. Wright lay off on the Front Royal road. It was determined in our camp to surprise and attack them. Accordingly during the night the divisions of Kershaw, Gordon, Ramseur, and Pegram were marched around in the direction of the enemy's left flank, crossing the river and moving up near the base of the mountain, and then crossing back over the river. Rosser in the meantime with his brigade and Wickham's moved round towards the enemy's right. Col. Payne commanding Lomax's old brigade accompanied the infantry, which advanced without artillery. About half past four a. m. Rosser commenced his attack on the enemy's right, where the main body of their cavalry was posted. The object of this was to draw the enemy's attention from their left flank. At a quarter past five the infantry advanced to the attack, the opposing pickets having been driven in by a charge of Payne's cavalry. The attack was magnificently made and thoroughly successful. By ten or eleven o'clock, when the fighting ceased except in a desultory way, we had taken some 1,500 or 2,000 prisoners, and some 18 or 20 pieces of artillery; and the enemy had been driven some two or three miles, and forced off of the pike. Wharton's division and the artillery passed on the pike through Strasburg about daylight, and some guns were posted on the hills just this side of Cedar Creek, and aided the infantry in their attack. Three divisions of infantry, commanded by Major General Gordon, struck the enemy's left flank at daybreak, and Kershaw pushed against his front at the same time. As we have remarked by half past ten our victory was complete. The enemy were driven from their camps with great loss, and in confusion We had only engaged the eighth and nineteenth corps, and had scattered them. Prisoners report that they could have been of no further use to the enemy during the day. Just here the sixth corps was encountered by our infantry and stood its ground. Artillery was massed so as to give it a front and enfilading fire. *It was driven from its position.* We then advanced on the pike just beyond Middletown, at the farther suburbs of which our line was advanced and formed. Wharton was on the right: then Wofford's brigade of Kershaw's division—then Pegram stretching across the pike—then Ramseur—then Kershaw—and then Gordon, with Rosser off to the left, with a gap of a mile between them. Rosser was forced back by the enemy's overwhelming cavalry to Cedar Creek. At this time the enemy's infantry was all on the right of the pike, and nothing across it on our left except their cavalry.

Here our troops were stopped. There was quiet for three or four hours, and our men betook themselves to plundering. Except some skirmishing and desultory firing, everything remained *in statu quo* until about half-past three or four, p. m., when the enemy suddenly attacked Gordon, Kershaw and Ramseur. Gordon's division, notwithstanding his efforts, soon broke. Kershaw's and Ramseur's divisions were fighting well; but soon followed the example of Gordon's division. Five or six guns in the rear were immediately drawn back when the line broke, and placed on a high hill, where with no aid from the infantry, who were flying in every direction, they kept the enemy at bay for an hour or more. Having exhausted their ammunition, they were compelled to withdraw. By this time Wharton's and Pegram's men had caught the panic, and the field became covered with flying men. The artillery retired firing slowly, and sustained only by Pegram's old brigade, and Evans's brigade. All of our artillery, as well as that captured from the enemy, were gotten safely over Cedar Creek. Just then a small body of the enemy's cavalry crossed the creek, and charged over the hill, but were driven back by a few scattering muskets. After the creek was crossed, Pegram's and Evan's brigades participated in the demoralization—the road was filled with fugitives. Their cavalry charged again in the rear of our train, and not a gun was fired in its defence. Many ordnance and medical stores, and 23 pieces of artillery, besides those taken by us in the morning, were captured.

We lost about one thousand in killed and wounded, and about five hundred prisoners. The enemy lost some three or four thousand. They have not followed our army, being, doubtless, too much crippled.

In addition to the casualties previously mentioned by us, we hear that Lieut Col. Semmes, of Humphrey's brigade, was killed, and Col. Moody, commanding a brigade, shot in the arm. We believe also that the gallant Colonel Goodwin, of General Early's staff, already so frequently wounded, received a slight wound.

Major General Gordon distinguished himself greatly. Indeed he was in command of the army on the field, and executed the movements up to sunrise, when General Early crossed Cedar Creek and assumed command.

Brig. Gen. Grimes is in command of Ramseur's division.

The plan of the battle was admirably conceived. We have attempted to give only facts which we derive by comparing various accounts, and we leave our readers to draw their own inferences.—We make only two remarks: first, that an error seems to have been committed in giving the enemy the rest between eleven and four o'clock, after we had routed them; and, second, that it is clear our troops behaved as they never behaved before, when the enemy attacked us at the latter hour.

The enemy admit the loss of Brig. Gen. Bidwell, and Col. Thorburn commanding a brigade, killed; and Maj Gen. Wright, commanding sixth corps, Major Gen. Ricketts, Maj. Gen. Grover, Col. Kitchen, commanding a brigade, and Col. McKenzie, commanding brigade, wounded. A dispatch from Winchester estimates their loss at five thousand. The material results of the battle are decidedly in our favor: the moral effect is against us. Had our men not been struck by an unaccountable panic, connected to a large extent with their being scattered and plundering—or had we pushed on in the morning—we had achieved a victory unsurpassed in the war.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1864. [No. 163.

KATIE LEE AND WILLIE GREY.

Two brown heads with tossing curls,
Red lips shutting over pearls,
Bare feet white and wet with dew,
Two eyes black and two eyes blue;
Little boy and girl were they,
Katie Lee and Willie Grey.

They were standing where a brook,
Bending like a shepherd's crook,
Flushed its silver, and thick ranks
Of green willow fringed the banks;
Half in thought and half in play,
Katie Lee and Willie Grey.

They had cheeks like cherries red:
He was taller—most a head;
She, with arms like wreaths of snow,
Swung a basket to and fro,
As she loitered, half in play,
Chattering to Willie Grey.

"Pretty Katie," Willie said—
And there came a dash of red
Through the brownness of his cheek—
"Boys are strong and girls are weak,
And I'll carry, so I will,
Katie's basket up the hill."

Katie answered with a blush,
"You shall carry only half,"
And then, tossing back her curls,
"Boys are weak as well as girls,"
Do you think that Katie guessed
Half the wisdom she expressed?

Men are only boys grown tall
Hearts don't change much after all;
And when long years from that day,
Katie Lee and Willie Gray,
Stood again beside the brook,
Bending like a shepherd's crook,—

Is it strange that Willie said—
While again a dash of red
Crossed the brownness of his cheek—
"I am strong and you are weak;
Life is but a slippery steep,
Hung with shadows cold and deep."

"Will you trust me, Katie dear?
Walk beside me without fear;
May I carry, if I will,
All your burdens up the hill?"
And she answered with a laugh,
"No, but you may carry half."

Close beside the little brook,
Bending like a shepherd's crook,
Washing with its silver hands,
Late and early at the sands,
Is a cottage, where, to-day,
Katie lives with Willie Grey.

In a porch she sits, and lo!
Swings a basket to and fro,
Vastly different from the one
That she swung in years agone;
This is long, and deep, and wide,
And has—rockers at the side!

JONESVILLE, Sept. 20th, 1864.

Editor Conservative: Please announce J. G. MARLER, Esq., as a candidate for the Senate from the district composing the counties of Yadkin, Surry, Ashe, Alleghany and Watauga, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Speer. Mr. Marler is a true conservative. 134—td.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY announce himself a candidate for the office of Principal Doorkeeper for the next Senate of North Carolina,—He has been in the war ever since April, 1861, and is now disabled and on light duty. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of duty.

W. J. SAUNDERS.

Oct. 27, 1864. 161—td.

B. F. STEED, OF RANDOLPH, RESPECTfully informs the Members of the House of Commons of the ensuing Legislature that he is a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper.

Oct. 10, 1864. 146—tml.

MACHINE AND TANNERS OIL.

JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER SUPPLY DIRECT FROM the manufactory of this well tested and approved of Oil for Machine or Tannery purposes and sold at manufacturers prices.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agent.

Oct. 27, 1864. 161—1f.

FOR SALE!

A SNUG LITTLE FARM 12 MILES FROM RALEIGH, containing two hundred acres, one third of which is in cultivation, the balance in oak, hickory, and pine wood—There are on the premises an ordinary frame dwelling with four rooms, good kitchen, barn, stables, &c.

Apply early to WM. S. MASON.

Oct. 28, 1864 161—9t.

200 BAGS COTTON FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL 200 BAGS COTTON OF GOOD QUALITY, delivered at any point on the North Carolina Railroad.

G. W. SWEPSON.
Haw River P. O., N. C.

Oct. 28, 1864. 161—6t.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

ON AND AFTER THE 1ST OF NOVEMBER, THE price of Gas will be $60 per thousand feet. At the present price of rosin, freights and iron, it costs the Company $57.50 per thousand feet to make it.

WATERHOUSE & BOWES.

Oct. 26, 1864. 160—tIN.

FOR RENT.

I WILL RENT THE HOUSE NOW OCCUPIED BY me and for some time kept as a Hotel. Containing 12 Rooms independent of the Dining Room 24x60 feet. The building will be rented with or without the furniture. Possession given immediately if desired.

GEO. T. COOKE.

October 25, 1864. 159—1w

NEW PUBLICATIONS

BY

THE METHODIST PUBLISHING COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

FIRST READER FOR SOUTHERN SCHOOLS,

Price, per hundred,	$30 00
per dozen,	4 50
per single copy,	50

SOUTHERN ZION'S SONGSTER, for Sabbath Schools, social meetings, the camp, &c.,

per hundred,	$60 00
per dozen,	9 00
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BULLION'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, Revised by Rev. Dr. CRAVEN, in Press.

We can also furnish all MUSIC published in the South. Catalogues of Music and Books sent when desired. Orders solicited, and will be promptly attended to.

Address,

Rev. A. R. RAVEN.

October 27, 1864. 161—

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

THE REPORTS OF CASES AT LAW, ARGUED and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C., June Term 1864, No. 2, Vol. I. Equity Cases. No. 1, Vol. I, reported by P. H. Winston, Esq. Price of Vol. I, $12.50, Vol. II, $7 50. Orders solicited from the Profession.—Those who have already ordered from Mr. W., will remit payment to the subscriber.

A. R. RAVEN, Ag't.

Raleigh, Oct. 26, 1864. 161—

WANTED,

A SMALL FARM, WELL TIMBERED, PROXIMITY TO some town or Railroad preferred. Address, Box 268, Raleigh, N. C. 94—tf.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Bushels.	Pounds.	Bushels.	Pounds.
Wheat,	60	Blue Grass Seed,	44
Shelled Corn,	56	Buckwheat,	52
Corn in the ear,	70	Dried Peaches,	33
Peas,	60	Dried Apples,	24
Rye,	56	Onions,	57
Oats,	32	Salt,	50
Barley,	47	Stone Coal,	80
Irish Potatoes,	60	Malt,	38
Sweet Potatoes,	55	Bran,	20
White Beans,	60	Turnips,	55
Castor Beans,	46	Plastering Hair,	8
Clover Seed,	60	Unslacked Lime,	80
Timothy Seed,	45	Corn Meal,	48
Flax Seed,	56	Fine Salt,	55
Hemp Seed,	44	Ground Peas,	24

A box 24 by 15 inches, 22 deep, contains one barrel.
A box 16 by 16½ inches, 8 deep, contains one bushel.
A box 8 by 8½ inches, 8 deep, contains 1 peck.
A box 4 by 4 inches, 4½ deep, contains ¼ gallon.
A box 4 by 4 inches, 2½ deep, contains 1 quart.
Ten gallons Pickled Onions, 83 pounds.
Ten gallons Sour Kraut, 81 pounds.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimants or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

JNO. A. STANLY,
Commissioner.

161—tf.

Synopsis of Funding Scheme of Currency Bill as to States East of the Mississippi.

NON-INTEREST BEARING $100 NOTES. RECEIVABLE for public dues before April 1st, 1864, at par; from and after April 1st, 1864, not receivable at all, but

FUNDABLE IN FOUR PER CENT. BONDS.

Before 1st April, 1 64 at par.	
From 1st to last day of April, inclusive, at	66⅔
From 1st to last day of April, inclusive, at	50⅔
From 1st to last day of May, inclusive, at	50⅔
From 1st to last day of June, inclusive, at	40⅔
From 1st to last day of July, inclusive, at	36⅔
From 1st to last day of Aug., inclusive, at	26⅔
From 1st to last day of Sept., inclusive, at	16⅔
Swept away by monthly tax, Oct. inclusive at	0

Any non-interest bearing $100 notes held on the first of January, 1865, are taxed 100 per cent., thus destroying every vestige of value.

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

By Frank. I. Wilson.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW IN the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil, Product; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls, Musquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to

FRANK I. WILSON.

149.

Executive Department, North Carolina,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Sept. 14, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21.

I. The senior officer of each regiment of N. C. Militia will forward to this office without delay a list of the names of the commissioned officers of their respective regiments, stating opposite the name of each, whether or not resides within the limits of his proper district. Also a list of all vacancies now existing and the cause and date of such vacancy. In future they will promptly report to this office the cause and date of every vacancy which may hereafter occur in their respective regiments.

II. Militia officers who have been compelled by the advance of the enemy to leave their respective districts, will report for duty to the commanding officer of the regimental district in which they may be temporarily residing. Those who fail to do this, will not be withheld from conscription.

By order of Governor Vance:

R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

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Executive Department North Carolina,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, August 25, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 17,

I. One editor and one printer to each newspaper, and one druggist to each apothecary store are exempt from duty in the Guard for Home Defence, except when the county is invaded by the enemy, provided there is not that number of persons not liable to duty in the Guard for Home Defence, employed in said newspaper establishment or drug store.

II. The attention of all officers of the Militia and Guard for Home Defence is called to the proclamation of His Excellency, the Governor, dated in this city on the 24th inst., granting pardon to deserters who may voluntarily surrender themselves within the next thirty days. Persons so surrendering will be sent to the nearest conscript camp, and will be furnished by the officer to whom the surrender is made with an attested statement setting forth the fact, specifying the time and place of surrender.

III. Attention is also called to the II paragraph of General Orders No. 1, dated January 15, 1864. The more effectually to carry out said paragraph, commanders of regiments and battalions of the Guard for Home Defence will make to this office on the last day of each month a written report of the operations of their commands during the month, stating the number of days they have been out, the number of deserters apprehended, the number that have voluntarily surrendered, and the names of such officers as may have failed to perform their duty, and in what particular.

By order of Governor Vance:

R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

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Executive Department North Carolina,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, September 6, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.

THE PRACTICE WHICH HAS PREVAILED TO some extent among officers of the Militia and Guard for Home Defence of granting temporary furloughs to deserters, who have been apprehended or who have voluntarily surrendered themselves, must be discontinued.—They are strictly forbidden to grant furloughs to any persons not members of their commands.

By order of Governor Vance:

R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

139

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake. do
M S Robbins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General, 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin.

Literary Board.—His Excellency, Gov. Vance President *Ex Officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, of Gaston: Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—His Excellency, Gov Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, J H Flanner, of New Hanover, and Montford McGehee Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum

Executive Department North Carolina,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Raleigh, July 1, 1864

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16.

I. FOR THE INFORMATION OF ALL CONCERNED it is declared that the Guard for Home Defence consists of ALL white male persons who are exempt by law from service in the Confederate Army, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, residents in the State, including foreigners not naturalized who have been resident in the State for thirty days before enrollment, excepting such persons as are exempt by the laws of the State, by orders of the Governor, or on account of physical disability.

II. Company commanders will each on the next drill day make an exact roll of his company in accordance with the above declaration and transmit the same to his Battalion commander to be sent by him without delay to this office. Upon the receipt of these company rolls, Battalion commanders having arms and accoutrements the property of the State in their possession or the possession of their men, after retaining a gun and accoutrements for each man of his command will, send the remainder to this city to Maj. T. D. Hogg, Ordnance Officer.

III. The second paragraph of General Orders No. 9, making it the duty of all Militia and Home Guard Officers to arrest any officer or agent who in making impressments fails to comply with the impressing laws in every particular is hereby so modified as to make it the duty of all such officers to call out their commands to assist in arresting any person against whom a civil warrant is directed upon application of any Judge or Justice of the Peace stating that the civil officer is not able to make the arrest without aid from the militia. It being thus made the duty of all Militia and Home Guard Officers to assist the civil authority in suppressing illegal impressments, it is hereby forbidden officers of either class to become impressing agents, and those holding such agencies must resign either the agency or commission in the State service. Commanders of Regiments and Battalions will see that this latter clause is complied with.

By order of Governor VANCE,

R. C GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

138—

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I WILL ATTEND at my office in the city of Raleigh, on the days named in this notice, to receive the property or general tax due the Confederate Government for the year 1864.

To prevent confusion and insure dispatch, the tax payers will attend at my office on the days appointed for the districts in which they respectively reside.

Swift Creek district on	Monday	14	Nov.,	1864.
Panther Branch "	" Tuesday	15	"	"
Barney Jones' "	" Wednesday	16	"	"
Buckhorn & Newhill "	" Thursday	17	"	"
White Oak and Beaver Creek "	" Friday	18	"	"
Crabtree & Cary "	" Saturday	19	"	"
House Creek "	" Monday	21	"	"
Lick Creek & Kitts Creek "	" Tuesday	22	"	"
Fish Dam "	" Wednesday	23	"	"
New Light "	" Thursday	24	"	"
Barton's Creek "	" Friday	25	"	"
St Matthews & St Marks "	" Saturday	26	"	"
Wake Forest "	" Monday	28	"	"
Cross Roads "	" Tuesday	29	"	"
Little River & Buffaloe "	" Wednesday	30	"	"
Marks Creek "	" Thursday	31	"	"
St Mary's "	" Friday	1	Dec	"
Raleigh "	from Monday	4 to 31	Wednesday	"

RUFUS H. PAGE,
Collector for Wake County.

Oct. 27, 1864. 29—w&t.

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865

Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.

Also, wanted two teachers of military education and a steward in this institution. Address

Maj. WM. A. BANKS,
Superintendent.

October 24, 1864. 158—tf.

Surgeon General's Office,

RALEIGH, N. C., OCT 20TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day of every month, for Gen Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General North Carolina.

43—tf.

Conscript Office,

RALEIGH, October 24th, 1864.

CIRCULAR, No. 57.

BY DIRECTION OF THE LIEUTENANT GENERAL Commanding, Enrolling Officers will allow all Railroad employees to remain at their present duties until action can be taken at this office.

By order of Maj. McLean,
Acting Commandant.

E. J. HARDIN,
Adjutant.

158—3t.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$12 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	20 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	28 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	32 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

Executive Department North Carolina,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (H. G.)
Raleigh, December 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 6.

I. The following acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina are published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA, AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the exemptions from service in the Militia of the State shall be for the same causes, and to the same extent, and no further, than are prescribed in the acts of Congress of the Confederate States, providing for the enrolment of men for the public defence, and granting exemptions from the same, commonly called the conscription and exemption acts.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a Guard for Home Defence, all white male persons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, resident in this State, including foreigners not naturalized, who have been resident in the State for thirty days before such enrolment, excepting persons filling the offices of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the members of the General Assembly, and the officers of the several departments of the Government, members of Congress and the civil and military officers of the Confederate government within this State, ministers of the gospel of the several denominations in the State charged with the duties of such ministry, the high sheriff, and clerks of the several courts of record, and the public registers in the several counties, and such other persons as the Governor, for special reasons, may deem proper subjects of exemption.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons above the age of fifty, who may volunteer for service in said Guard in Home Defence, and shall be accepted by a Captain of a company for the same, shall be deemed to belong thereto, and shall be held to service therein, either generally, or for any special duty or expedition, as the commanding officers of regiments or companies, according to the nature of the particular service in question may determine.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor shall cause all persons enrolled in pursuance of the two preceding sections of this act to be formed into companies, with liberty to elect the commissioned officers of such companies, and thence into battalions or regiments, brigades and divisions, according to his discretion; and he shall appoint the field officers of such battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and shall issue commissions in due form to all the officers aforesaid.

SEC. 5 *Be it further enacted*, That members of the society of friends, commonly called Quakers, may be exempted from the provisions of this act by paying the sum of one hundred dollars, according to an ordinance of the Convention of this State in that behalf, ratified the 12th day of May, 1862: *Provided*, That when any such Quaker shall have paid or had levied of his property five hundred dollars, under the acts of Congress called the conscription law aforesaid, he shall not be required to pay any sum of money for his exemption under this act.

SEC 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Guards for Home Defence may be called out for service by the Governor in the defence of the State against invasion and to suppress insurrections, either by regiments, battalions or companies *en masse*, or by draft or volunteers from the same, as he in his discretion may direct; shall be under his command through the officers appointed as herein provided; shall serve only within the limits of this State, and in tours of duty to be prescribed by the Governor, not exceeding three months at one term. They, or so many of them as may be at one time called into service, may be organized into infantry, artillery or cavalry, as he may direct, and the infantry and artillery may be mounted if he shall so determine, the men furnishing their own horses, and accoutrements, and arms, when approved by the Governor, on such terms as he shall prescribe.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor may furnish to said troops the arms, accoutrements and ammunition of the State when called as aforesaid into active service; and shall prescribe rules for their action, to prevent the waste, destruction or loss of the same.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws coming within the meaning and purview of this act, be and they are hereby repealed.

SEC 9 *Be it further enacted*, That the commissions of officers of the militia, called into service by this act, are suspended only during the period of such service.

SEC. 10 *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from the date of its ratification. [*Ratified the 7th day of July*, 1863.]

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA, AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That neither the Governor of this State, nor the officers acting under an act ratified on the 7th day of July, 1863, entitled "An act in relation to the Militia, and a Guard for Home Defence," shall call out for drill or muster the persons enrolled under said act oftener than once a month in company drill, or oftener than twice a year in battalion drill; which battalion drills shall take the place of the company drills for the month in which they are appointed, unless called into actual service to repel invasion or suppress insurrection or to execute the laws of the State.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor shall have the power to use the Guards for Home Defence, for the purpose of arresting conscripts and deserters: *Provided*, They shall not be ordered upon this duty beyond the limits of the counties in which they reside, or the counties adjacent thereto.

SEC. 3 *Be it further enacted*, That in addition to the exemptions contained in that act to which this is an amendment, there shall be exempt County Commissioners, appointed under an act entitled "An act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army," regular millers, blacksmiths who have established shops, necessary operatives in factories and foundries, the Attorney General, Solicitors of the several circuits and counties, physicians of five years' practice, contractors with the State or Confederate governments, one editor to each newspaper and the necessary compositors, mail carriers, professors in colleges and teachers in academies. *Provided*, That this exemption shall only apply to the drills specified in this bill and not to service when the Guard for Home Defence is called into the field.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That for failure to attend at battalion or regimental drill, each field officer shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars; each captain and other officers who shall fail to muster and drill their companies the times appointed, shall forfeit and pay for each failure fifty dollars; and if a non-commissioned officer or private shall fail to attend any drill, he shall forfeit and pay not less than five, nor more than twenty five dollars: *Provided*, That every absentee shall be allowed until the next muster to make his excuse. The fines shall be adjudged by regimental and company court-martial, and judgments are to be entered up, and the fines collected in the same mode, and in accordance with the provisions of the militia law of North Carolina, passed at the second extra session of the General Assembly, 1861.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the Surgeon General by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, may appoint surgical boards, not exceeding three, composed of two physicians each, who shall declare by their certificates those persons who shall be exempt from service, under the act to which this is an amendment, on account of mental or physical disability, and that they shall receive the pay of their rank and traveling expenses, to be determined by the Adjutant General.

SEC. 6 *Be it further enacted* That the Guard for Home Defence, should they be called into service by the Governor, shall receive the same pay, rations and allowances as soldiers in the Confederate States' service, and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That when the presence of public danger shall not prevent the observance of such a rule, the said Guards for Home Defence shall not be called into service *en masse* but by drafts of a number of men from each convenient company, so as to make up the aggregate force required.

SEC 8 *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification. [*Ratified the 14th day of December*, 1863.]

II. The Company Drills required by the 1st section of the last named act, will take place on the second Saturday in the months of January, February, March, May, June, August, September, November and December, and the July Battalion Drills on the second Saturday in the months of April and October.

III The 3d section of the last named act is construed to mean that the parties enumerated are exempt from drills, apprehending deserters, and other ordinary duty of the Guard for Home Defence; but are not exempt from duty, when the Guard for Home Defence is called into service to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to execute the laws of the State.

By order of Governor VANCE:

135 R. C. GATLIN, *Adj. Gen.*

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., OCTOBER 29, 1864.

J. B. NEATHERY & Co.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

WE UNDERSTAND that a Confederate Officer, some days ago, by way of condolence with a detailed conscript, who found it very inconvenient to leave home at this juncture, remarked to him that he was sorry for him, but it was no more than he expected, that it had been urged upon the State authorities to call out the militia officers and magistrates to go into the fight, or the government would be compelled to call out the detailed men, but they would not do it, and now you have to go. We have heard of such talk in other quarters. What does this mean, but a purpose on the part of some persons, to prejudice the detailed men against Gov. Vance and the State authorities? Is there any justice in this course? Is there any truth in the statement? None what ever, as we understand it.

The army needed reinforcing largely. Gen. Lee had given notice that he must be reinforced, months before any effort was made to induce the call of the Legislature to call out the militia officers and magistrates. President Davis intimated that we had an abundance of men in the Confederate service, but they were not at their posts. Some were absent without leave, others were in positions whose places could be supplied by disabled men. Gen. Beauregard says we have enough, if they were in their places. At a late day proclamation was made calling in the absentees. Still later but slowly, men in other positions were called out and their places supplied. Still it was thought there were not enough. We have heard, that Gov. Vance was urged to take the responsibility and send the militia officers and magistrates to Richmond. This of course he would not do. He had no authority to do it, and he is not the man to violate law. These urgent solicitations, however, induced him to call the Council together. He submitted the matter to its judgment, and it determined not to advise the call. He could do no more. *Before the determination of the Council could be known in Richmond*, the order calling out the detailed men was issued. Facts show beyond question, that if the magistrates and militia officers of North Carolina had been at Richmond three months ago, the order calling out the detailed men would have been issued about the time it was. Simultaneously almost with the call of the detailed men to go to Richmond and Petersburg, such were the indications of an early attack upon Wilmington, Gov. Vance was compelled to call out the Home Guard, composed of militia officers and magistrates and other exempts, to be ready for the defence of Wilmington. What if the Legislature had allowed the militia officers and magistrates to be conscripted, could Gov. Vance have done for the defence of Wilmington? But for these and other exempts what could he do for the defence of any portion of the State, or to suppress insurrection, or enforce the laws? The calling out the detailed men had nothing to do with the refusal of the Council to advise the call of the Legislature. It had nothing to do with the fact that our militia officers and magistrates were not in the field. They would have been called out under the emergency, in any event.

TOWN MEETING.—The citizens of Raleigh are requested to assemble at an adjourned meeting on Monday next at 4 o'clock, p. m., at the Court House.

The object of the meeting is to adopt and execute such plans and measures as may contribute to the relief of the poor and needy during the inclement season that is now impending, and also to aid all the citizens in procuring necessary supplies and provisions at a reasonable price. It is hoped that the attendance will be full. The suffering is already great, it may be alleviated and in a considerable degree prevented by judicious and well-timed efforts on the part of those who are now beyond the reach of want. A wholesome degree of self-denial on their part would enable them to contribute material aid to an object at once charitable and patriotic.

Let a strenuous effort be made.

JOHN H. BRYAN, Chairman.

We most warmly approve the above movement. Every citizen of this place is deeply interested in it. It is not designed for one portion of the community but for all—for every class and for every person. We regret that the first meeting was so thinly attended. This paper we believe first suggested the movement. Some one unknown to us, suggested the public meeting and caused the notice to be published. The object as we understand it, is to protect every citizen of the place against *extortion* in the *necessaries of life*, by providing a common depot where all can purchase for their own consumption what they need, at the same price. We rejoice that our wealthy citizens, who are able to protect themselves against extortion, are ready to aid liberally in this matter, and those less able can invest just what they have to spare for the general object. If the matter can be placed in energetic and judicious hands, as we believe it will, all our people will be protected and accommodated. Let the meeting on Monday be attended by every house keeper and citizen of the place. Many of the ladies are directly interested in it, and we see no impropriety in their being represented.

We see in the Richmond papers that it is rumored there that Gen. Early is pushing Sheridan up the Valley. If this is so, it does not indicate that Early was badly whipped in the late engagement.

THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPHS appear in the *Standard* of yesterday:

The *Conservative*, of this City, was positively committed against the proposition before the Governors held their meeting.

The *Conservative* of the 26th October, after reflection and consultation with Gov. Vance, takes the ground that the idea of putting in slaves to fight our battles "*was not entertained by the meeting.*" The *Conservative* will find it impossible to prove that two and two do not make four. Undoubtedly the resolutions *do* contemplate the employment of slaves as soldiers.

The *Conservative* was the first paper in this State to take ground against the proposition to place the slaves in the army to fight our battles. It took this ground *before* and *since* the meeting of the Governors. The *Standard* could not have been ignorant of that fact.

The *Conservative* will continue to hold its position, until convinced that it is in error; but it will not attempt "to prove that two and two do not make four." It attempts no such folly, but will leave to the *Standard* all such logical or mathematical impossibilities.

The *Conservative*, however, does "undoubtedly" undertake to say that the "resolutions" of the Governors do *not* "contemplate the employment of slaves as soldiers." We repeat, the proposition was not favorably entertained by the meeting. The meeting as we understand, was *opposed* to the proposition, but did not, we presume, feel called upon to express an opinion on that point, as it was a new question; but designed simply to express itself in favor of their being employed by the consent of owners, as cooks, teamsters, &c.

OUR NEIGHBOR of the *Confederate* in yesterday's issue, denies that it ever favored sending every able-bodied man to the front. We do not recollect that we have charged it upon that paper. Our article under that caption was designed more for the benefit of others than for our neighbor. Its charges of partyism, if intended to intimate that the *Conservative* would sacrifice the cause for party, is unjust. We regard Gov. Vance in his official position, not as the leader of a party, but as the embodiment or representative of the *cause* in North Carolina. What we have said, has been in defence of his policy and the policy of the State, and by no means designed to have a party bearing. The cause of the country, we do not allow to be put in the same category with party claims. It is so infinitely above party, that we do not recognize them as standing together. Yet when in our judgment, the policy of one party is better calculated to secure the well-being and promotion *of the cause*, than that of another, we prefer that policy. That is the extent of our partyism.

The *Confederate* gives the following as the position of those who desire to fill the ranks:

What has all along been said by those who favor the proper reinforcement of the army, is that, *all men capable of bearing arms, who are not rendering more service to the cause in their occupations at home, ought to be sent to the field;* and they are not to be the judges of their services, but proper judges are to be chosen by law to decide on their merits. And in the meantime, that State officers and others, who are not exempt but only allowed to remain on certificate, should not be relieved from service unless they are *necessary* at home.

The *Confederate* asks if we agree with it in the above. We answer most certainly. We have all along sternly supported the action of the Legislature on this subject. That body is the only proper body in the government, to say who are needed for the service of the State, and who are not. It has so decided, and we have given it our unqualified support. It is not the province of the Congress to do this, and that body has acted wisely in leaving it where it properly belongs, to the States themselves.

If however the *Confederate* means to ask us, whether or not we are in favor of letting Congress say, by law, what classes are necessary for the service of the State, and to leave to the authorities at Richmond to appoint persons who shall say which persons of a class shall stay and who shall go, we unhesitatingly say, we are opposed to it, and the State ought not to submit to it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Machine Oil for sale by J M Towles; Farm for sale by W. S. Mason; Cotton for sale by G. W. Swepson, Haw River. These several items engage the attention of the machinist, the farmer and the manufacturer respectively. The crowded condition of our columns on yesterday prevented their notice.

Surg. Gen. Warren's advertisement, "Boxes for Soldiers," affords valuable information to those who have any thing to send to their friends in the army.

The attention of the liberal, who have means to contribute in a patriotic cause, is specially directed to Dr. Dennis' advertisement.

The Augusta *Register* perpetrates the following:

"The woman who neglects her husband's shirt front, is not the wife of his bosom."

And she who neglects the seat of his trousers is not "a patching" to a good wife.

A good wife is one who when she sees a hole in her husband's sock says "darn it."

The Mormons in London have been holding a series of meetings under the auspices of Brigham Young, Jr., and Orson Pratt. They have chosen Brigham Young, Jr., as European President, and his father as President of the Mormons all over the world.

It is said that nine hundred and seventeen female employees are going to Indiana to assist in the English telegraph department.

Lord Palmerston has answered, in regard to the recognition of Maximilian, that the future character of his Government, whether stable and peaceful, or turbulent and uncertain must determine England's course in regard to recognition.

The negroes of Chicago have published a protest against the exclusion of their children from the public schools of that city.

Mr. Johnson, of Marengo county, Ala., has manufactured some fifty barrels of castor oil the present season.

"Remove temptation out of the way of the young," as the man said who hid his brandy bottle from his friend.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Judge Gilliam presiding in New Hanover Court, on Monday last, was induced to adjourn the Court at the suggestion of the officers and bar.

The people of Western Virginia having had a full test of Yankee rule, are said to be flocking to the Confederate army. Better late than never.

Gen. Echols in a letter to the Lynchburg Virginian, gives the credit of the Confederate victory at Saltville, to Gen. Breckenridge, who was in command at the time.

The yellow fever has nearly disappeared from Wilmington.

We learn that a private letter received in this city from Newbern, dated perhaps two weeks ago, states that it is estimated that 1,400 deaths had occurred in that place from yellow fever, embracing citizens, soldiers and negroes.

The Charlotte *Times* says that a large amount of corn is daily passing through that place to the army. By the way, the editor complains that his last journeyman printer has left him for the war.

Several large dealers in Baltimore and Washington City have recently been arrested by Lincoln's authority, on account it is supposed, of their connection with the blockade trade with the South. In the well-known firm of Hamilton, Easter & Co., of Baltimore, the head of the firm and 42 others were arrested.

The Yankees in Fauquier county, Va., are committing outrages beyond all previous example. The wives of Mosby's men are being driven from their homes and their property destroyed.

It is said that Grant appears to be falling back from his front line near the City Point road, east of Petersburg, and levelling his works.

Bands of organized outlaws are laying waste the Southern part of Mississippi. They are encouraged and supplied with arms and ammunition by the Yankee authorities.

A mysterious disease at Maplewood Institute, Pittsfield, Mass., has carried off twenty of the young ladies, and is yet raging.

Asiatic cholera has made its appearance in the Lincolnshire Fens, in England.

Gold continues to flow largely into the banks of England.

PROCLAMATION APPOINTING A DAY FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP.

It is meet that the people of the Confederate States should, from time to time, assemble to acknowledge their dependence on Almighty God, to render devout thanks for his manifold blessings, to worship His Holy name, to bend in prayer at his footstool, and to accept with reverent submission, the chastening of His Allwise and Allmerciful Providence.

Let us then, in temples and in field, unite our voices in recognizing, with adoring gratitude, the manifestations of His protecting care in the many signal victories with which our arms have been crowned; in the fruitfulness with which our land has been blessed, and in the unimpaired energy and fortitude with which He has inspired our hearts and strengthened our arms in resistance to the iniquitous designs of our enemies.

And let us not forget that, while graciously vouchsafing to us His protection, our sins have merited and received grievous chastisement; that many of our best and bravest have fallen in battle; that many others are still held in foreign prisons; that large districts of our country have been devastated with savage ferocity, the peaceful homes destroyed, and helpless women and children driven away in destitution; and that with fiendish malignity the passions of a servile race have been exhibited by our foes into the commission of atrocities from which death is a welcome escape.

Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my proclamation, setting apart WEDNESDAY, the sixteenth day of November next, as a day to be specially devoted to the worship of Almighty God; and I do invite and invoke all the people of these Confederate States to assemble on the day aforesaid, in their respective places of public worship, there to unite in prayer to our Heavenly Father, that He bestow His favor upon us; that He extend over us the protection of His almighty arm; that He sanctify His chastisement to our improvement so that we may turn away from evil paths and walk righteously in His sight; and that He may restore peace to our beloved country, healing its bleeding wounds, and securing to us the continued enjoyment of our own right of self-government and independence; and that He will graciously hearken to us, while we ascribe to Him the power and glory of our deliverance.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

(SEAL.)

By the President:

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

LIST OF CASUALTIES

In the 5th North Carolina Regiment (infantry), in the battle of Cedar Run, near Strasburg, Virginia, Oct. 19th 1864:

Field and Staff J M Taylor, Capt. Commanding; wounded in right side.

Co A, Killed: none.

Wounded, Sergt S Allertins breast, sergt J W Monk left arm amputated, privates A Holder, S W Atkinson hip, D A Ray ankle.

Missing, Corpl C C Carver, privates W A Mansfield and I Norris.

B, Killed, none. Wounded, none

Missing, Privates J A Duke, John Woodward, J R Blue, A Helms.

C, Killed, Wm Lassiter.

Wounded, sergt H W Godwin face, privates A Oneal left shoulder, G H Perry left thigh, Tho Beasley left arm, Ransom Penny finger, N Creech left shoulder.

D, Killed, Privates J W Denning, H A Linn, W A R Potter.

Wounded, Capt E M Duguid shoulder, privates W A Langston arm, Amos Dunn head, M Joiner thigh, D M Stirewalt foot, M J Stirewalt face and hand

E, Wounded, Elic Garner neck, W G L Peacock hip.

Missing, N Nicol.

F, Killed, none.

Wounded, sergt J H Ellis left groin and right hip.

G, Killed, Private Thos Price.

Wounded, Noah Canup knee, Wm Moore thigh.

H, Killed, Jackson Copeland.

Wounded, corpl Thos Felton thigh.

I, No casualties.

K, Wounded, Privates Jas Beaver knee, Chas Brown side.

Recapitulation.—Killed, Enlisted men 6; wounded, officers, 2; enlisted men 24; missing, enlisted men, 8. Aggregate total 40.

North Carolina papers please copy.

S. B. WEST,
Capt. Com'dg 5th N. C. Reg.

—*Confederate.*

ORGANIZATION OF 1ST REGIMENT 1ST CLASS N. C. HOME GUARD.

GOLDSBORO', N. C., Oct. 16, 1864.

FIELD AND STAFF.

James R Cole, Colonel, Guilford county.
Wm P Green, Lt. Colonel, Franklin county.
Richd Anderson, Major, Stanly county.
J B Alexander, Surgeon, Mecklenburg county.
Wm P Grimsley, Quartermaster and Commissary, Greene county.
Gerard J Banks, Adjutant, Wake county.
Jas M Hanner, Sergeant Major, Guilford county.
John Winchester, Quartermaster Sergeant, Guilford county.
George Burrows, Ordnance Sergeant, Martin county.

Company A—R F Jenkins, Capt, Granville co. Whole command from Granville co.

Company B—G B Harris, Capt, Granville co. Whole command from Granville co.

Company C—A J M Whitehard, Capt, Edgecombe co. Whole command from Edgecombe and Stanly counties.

Company D—M Brantly, Capt, Nash co. Command from Nash and Wilson.

Company E—F H Perry, Capt, Wake co. Command from Wake and Alamance.

Company F—J W Forbus, Capt, Guilford co. Command from Guilford.

Company G—W T Moore, Capt, Davidson co. Command from same.

Company H—Peter Wall, Capt, Guilford co. Whole command from same.

Company I—F L Hoke, Capt, Columbus co. Command from same.

Company K—J L Jetton, Capt, 1st Lt, Mecklenburg co. Command from Mecklenburg and Wake.

GEN. EARLY'S ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
October 22, 1864

Soldiers of the Army of the Valley:

I had hoped to have congratulated you on the splendid victory won by you on the morning of the 19th at Belle Grove, on Cedar creek, when you surprised and routed two corps of Sheridan's army, and drove back several miles the remaining corps, capturing eighteen pieces of artillery, one thousand and five hundred prisoners, a number of colors, a large quantity of small arms, and many wagons and ambulances, with the entire camps of the two routed corps; but I have the mortification of announcing to you that, by your subsequent misconduct, all the benefits of that victory were lost and a serious disaster incurred. Had you remained steadfast to your duty and your colors, the victory would have been one of the most brilliant and decisive of the war; you would have gloriously retrieved the reverses at Winchester and Fisher's Hill, and entitled yourselves to the admiration and gratitude of your country. But many of you, including some commissioned officers, yielded to a disgraceful propensity for plunder, deserted your colors to appropriate to yourselves the abandoned property of the enemy, and subsequently those who had previously remained at their posts, seeing their ranks thinned by the absence of the plunderers, when the enemy, late in the afternoon, with his shattered columns made but a feeble effort to retrieve the fortunes of the day, yielded to a needless panic and fled the field in confusion, thereby converting a splendid victory into a disaster. Had any respectable number of you listened to the appeals made to you, and made a stand, even at the last moment, the disaster would have been averted, and the substantial fruits of victory secured; but under the insane dread of being flanked, and a panic-stricken terror of the enemy's cavalry, you would listen to no appeal, threat or order, and allowed a small body of cavalry to penetrate to our train and carry off a number of pieces of artillery and wagons, which your disorder left unprotected. You have thus obscured that glorious fame won in conjunction with the gallant men of the army of Northern Virginia, who still remain proudly defiant in the trenches around Richmond and Petersburg. Before you can again claim them as comrades, you will have to erase from your escutcheons the blemishes which now obscure them; and this you can do if you will but be true to your former reputation, your country and your homes.—You who have fought at Manassas, Richmond, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and from the Wilderness to the banks of James river; and especially you who were with the immortal Jackson in all his triumphs, are capable of better things. Arouse yourselves then to a sense of your manhood and appreciation of the sacred cause in which you are engaged! Yield to the mandates of discipline; resolve to stand by your colors in future at all hazards, and you can yet retrieve your reputation and strike effective blows for your country and its cause. Let every man spurn from him the vile plunder gathered on the field of the 19th; and let no man, whatever his rank, whether combatant or non-combatant, dare exhibit his spoils of that day. They will be badges of his dishonor, the insignia of his disgrace. The officer who pauses in the career of victory to place a guard over a sutler's wagon, for his private use, is as bad as the soldier who halts to secure for himself the abandoned clothing or money of a flying foe, and they both sell the honor of the army and the blood of their country for a paltry sum. He who follows his colors into the ranks of the enemy in pursuit of victory, disdaining the miserable passion for gathering booty, comes out of the battle with his honor unstained, and though barefooted and ragged, is far more to be envied than he that is laden with rich spoils, gathered in the trail of his victorious comrades. There were some exceptions to the general misconduct on the afternoon of the 19th, but it would be difficult to specify them all. Let those who did their duty, be satisfied with the consciousness of having done it, and mourn that their efforts were paralyzed by the misbehaviour of others. Let them be consoled to some extent, by the reflection that the enemy has nothing to boast of on his part. The artillery and wagons taken were not won by his valor. His camps were destroyed, his army terribly shattered and demoralized, his losses far heavier than ours, even in proportion to the relative strength of the armies, his plans materially impeded, and he was unable to pursue by reason of his crippled condition. Soldiers of the Army of the Valley, I do not speak to you in anger; I wish to speak in kindness, though in sorrow. My purpose is to show you the cause of our late misfortune, and point out the way to avoid similar ones in the future, and ensure success to our arms. Success can only be secured by the enforcement and observance of the most rigid discipline.—Officers, whatever their rank, must not only give orders, but set the example of obeying them, and the men must follow that example. Fellow-soldiers, I am ready to lead you again in defence of our common cause, and I appeal to you by the remembrance of the glorious career in which you have formerly participated, by the woes of your bleeding country, the ruined homes and devastated fields you see around you, the cries of anguish which come up from the widows and orphans of your dead comrades, the horrors which await you and all that is yours in the future if your country is subjugated, and your hopes of freedom for yourselves and your posterity, to render a cheerful and willing obedience to the rules of discipline, and to shoulder your musket again with the determination never more to turn your backs upon the foe, but to do battle like men and soldiers until the last vestige of the footsteps of our barbarous and cruel enemies is erased from the soil they desecrate, and the independence of our country is firmly established. If you will do this, and rely upon a just and merciful God, all will be well; you will again be what you once were, and I will be proud to lead you once more to battle.

J. A. EARLY,
Lieutenant General.

The Salisbury *Watchman* learns that Gen. J. G. Martin has been ordered to make his headquarters at that place, and that he will accordingly move in a day or two.

Telegraphic News.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Oct. 28.

An official dispatch from Gen. Lee last night says: The enemy crossed Rowanto Creek below Burgiss' mill and forced back our cavalry in the afternoon. Heth attacked and at first drove them, but found them in too strong force. Afterwards the enemy attacked and were repulsed. They still hold the Plank road at Burgiss' mill. Heth took some colors and prisoners. The movement of the enemy against our left to day was repulsed. Two attacks upon our lines were made, one between Henrico Poor House and Charles City road, the other on the Williamsburg road. Several hundred prisoners and four stand of colors were captured. Our loss very slight. On the 25th Col. Mosby, near Bunker Hill, captured Brig. Gen. Duffie, several other prisoners, a number of horses and killed a number of the enemy. He sustained no loss.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 28.

Last night about dark the enemy charged our works on the Baxter road, capturing a small portion of them, from which, however, they were quickly dislodged with the loss of about a dozen prisoners; our loss small. Lieut. Col. Harrison and Wise of Wise's brigade were captured by the enemy.

About ten o'clock last night the enemy charged our works on the Jerusalem plank road, capturing a part of our picket line and driving in the rest of it. About twelve o'clock, however, our line was re-established. In the fight yesterday evening on the Boydton plank road below here, three battle flags were captured from the enemy and about two hundred prisoners taken.

Nothing has been heard from below this morning. The enemy's cavalry are on the road towards the South Side Railroad.

NORTHERN NEWS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.

A dispatch from Gen. Curtis, dated Kansas City, at six o'clock last night, says:

I have been pressed all day, and this afternoon the enemy passed around my flank, when I gave him heavy blows for several hours.

I have heard firing in the east, and just received a message from Gen. Pleasonton, who is fighting on the other side.

Leavenworth papers, of the 20th, furnish the following:

Gen. Blunt, with two thousand cavalry and four howitzers, entered Lexington on Tuesday. On Wednesday Price attacked him with an overwhelming force, and after a sharp fight drove him from the city. Blunt fell back to the Little Blue river, fighting desperately and retarding the advance of the enemy.

It is also stated Price has captured Glasgow, a flourishing town of about 1,000 inhabitants, situated in Howard county, Kentucky, on the North side of the river, and with it 700 prisoners. This occurred on Saturday the 15th inst. The want of space prevents us from giving the account of the affair to-day.

Price is said to be moving westward in two columns, one on each side of the river. Quantrel, sometimes dead and sometimes alive, according to accounts, is said to be with Price.

Hiram Lodge, No. 40,

RALEIGH, Oct. 29, 1864.

THE MEMBERS OF HIRAM LODGE, NO. 40, will meet at their hall this (Saturday) evening at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother CHAS. H. HORTON. The members of our sister Lodge, and transient brethren now in the City are fraternally invited to unite with us.

By order of W. M.

JOSIAH JONES, Sec'y.

RALEIGH MARKET,

REPORTED AND CORRECTED BY

TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co.,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

[OCTOBER 29, 1864.]

Apples:				Leather:	
Green, pr bus	$	20		Sole, pr lb	18 to 20
Dried, "	18	to 20		Upper, "	25
Peaches, "				Lard, pr lb	6½
Bacon, pr lb	6	to 6½		Liquors:	
Beef, (retail,) pr lb	2	to 2½		Apple brandy,	80
Butter, "	6	to 7		Corn whiskey,	70 to 75
Beeswax, "		5		Rye whiskey,	90 to 100
Brandy:				Logwood:	
Old peach, in bottles		30		Extract, pr lb	0 to 0
Beans, pr bus	25	to 30		Molasses, pr gal	
Brick, pr M	60	to 100		Country made,	10 to 12
Candles:				Meal, pr bush	25
Tallow, pr lb	7	to 7½		Nails, pr lb	2½
Adamantine,				" (retail,)	3
Sperm,		none.		Oil:	
Wax, box,		7		Kerosine, pr gal	
Cotton, pr hund	150	to 200		Onions, pr bush	20
Cotton yarns,		42½		Oats, pr bus	10
Coffee, pr lb	12½	to 13		Paper:—wrap.	35
Copperas, pr lb	2½	to 3		Potatoes:	
Corn, pr bbl		100		Irish, pr bush	10
Calf Skins:				Sweet, "	10
English, each	140	to 150		Pork, pr lb	8 to 8½
French, "		175		Peas, pr bush	20
Chickens, "	3	to 5		Rice, pr bus	85 to 100
Cotton Cards:				Rye, pr bush	15
No. 10,	35	to 40		Rags, pr lb	25
Cards, Wool,		none.		Rifle Powder, pr lb	20
Caps, pr box		25		Shot, pr lb	8
Cut Tacks, 8 to 10 oz., per lb.,		6		Saleratus,	10
Ducks,	3	to 3½		Sugar:	
Eggs, pr doz.	2½	to 3		Crushed, pr lb	12½ to 15
Flour:				Brown, "	8 to 10
Superfine,		200		Soap:	
Family,		200		Co. made, pr lb	1½ to 2
Flaxseed, pr bu		12		Soda, pr lb	6
Fodder, pr hun		8		Sheetings, 4 4,	3½ to 4
Feathers, pr lb		5		Spirits Turp'tine,	6 to 0
Grease, pr pair		8		Salt, Va., pr bush	40 to 42
Hay, "	4	to 6		Wilmington,	40
Hides:				Tobacco, pr hun,	none offering
Green, pr lb	1½	to 2		Tallow, pr lb	5
Dry, "	5	to 5½		Wool, pr lb	10 to 12
Iron, pr lb		2½		Wheat, pr bus	25 to 30
" Sorghum,		2½			

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Dr D F Summey, Asheville.
Dr W A Collett, Morganton.
Dr J W Allison, Statesville.
Dr J L Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr A Hogan, Charlotte.
Mr Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt J N McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A Worth, Fayetteville.
E Murray & Co., Wilmington.
Mr F L Bond, Tarboro.
Mr J & J Askew, Coleraine.
Mr [illegible] Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The Boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General N. C.

Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 163—tf.

City Papers, Fayetteville Observer, State Journal, Greensboro Patriot, People's Press, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat, Asheville News, copy one month.

ORPHAN ENDOWMENT FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS FUND MAY BE MADE to Geo. W. Mordecai, Jno. G. Williams and W H Jones, Cashier.

C. F. DEMMS.

Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 163—tf.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THE ACCOUNTS AND CLAIMS OF THE LATE T. C. Iredell have been placed in my hands for collection, embracing those of Iredell Brothers. Persons indebted under either head are respectfully requested to make immediate payment as the administrator is anxious to settle up the business of the estate. I can be seen at the office of the "Conservative."

J. J. LANSDELL,

October 18, 1864. 162—tf.